

the type of *S. quadrivittatus*, but as Sallé's specimens must have come from the same source there is little doubt about the determination. The above description of the sexual characters is taken from the series obtained by Truqui, amongst which there are three males.

18. *Sphenophorus lineatus*, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. fig. 7, ♂.)

Very like *S. quadrivittatus*, black beneath, ferruginous above, the prothorax with three vittæ on the disc, and the elytra sometimes with the alternate dorsal interstices, infusate or black; the legs ferruginous, the femora striped or maculate with black. Rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, almost smooth, angulate at the apex beneath (as seen in profile), feebly dilated just before the base, foveate between the eyes, the basal portion not sulcate. Prothorax as in *S. quadrivittatus*, the elytra more coarsely crenate-striate, with feebly convex interstices. Pygidium with the depressed spaces at the apex still more coarsely punctate. Femora almost smooth, the anterior and intermediate pairs in both sexes with a small pencil of hairs at the base similar to that on the coxæ. Ventral excavation of the ♂ very long and deep, almost smooth; the fifth segment in both sexes transversely depressed at the tip and coarsely punctured throughout, the other segments similarly punctate laterally.

Length $7\frac{1}{3}$ –9, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ – $3\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Three males and one female. The non-sulcate, coarsely punctate fifth ventral segment, and the very small tuft of hair on the anterior and intermediate femora and coxæ, in the male, and the coarsely punctured fifth ventral segment in the female, distinguish *S. lineatus* from *S. quadrivittatus*. The allied S.-American *S. brunnei-pennis*, Germ. (*signaticollis*, Gyll.), has a longer and more coarsely punctured area on the disc of the prothorax, the anterior and intermediate femora fringed with short hairs beneath, the pygidium convex, &c.

19. *Sphenophorus imus*.

Sphenophorus imus, Gyll. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iv. p. 936¹; Chevr. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1885, p. 109².

♂. All the femora along their lower face, a large patch on the anterior coxæ, a smaller one on the intermediate coxæ, and a rather broad space down the middle of the fifth ventral segment, clothed with short, decumbent, ochreous hairs; tibiæ ciliate within; ventral excavation long and deep, closely punctate.

♀. Anterior and intermediate femora with a few hairs at the base, and the coxæ of the same legs each with a small tuft; tibiæ fringed with shorter hairs.

Var. The prothorax with four narrow vittæ, and the elytra with the alternate interstices, rufescent.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ –10, breadth $2\frac{2}{5}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2} (*Truqui*, *Flohr*), Paso del Norte (*Höge*), Puebla, Izucar, Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Toluca (*Höge*), Durango city, Tepehuanes (*Wickham*).

I have seen nineteen specimens of this species, including the type, one of those from Puebla (a ♂) and another from Toluca (a ♀) having four faint vittæ on the prothorax and the alternate elytral interstices rufescent. *S. imus* may be known by the rather long, slender, subcylindrical rostrum, with the widened basal portion not sulcate; the relatively narrow prothorax, with an oblong, mesially interrupted,